KANSAS, UTAH, AND THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Remarks of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Delivered in the State House at Springfield, Illinois, on the 12th June, 1857.

Ms. Passiners, Laine, and Gertleien: I appear before you to-night, at the request of the grand jury in attendance upon the United States court, for the purpose of submitting my views upon certain topics upon which they have expressed a desire to hear my opinion. It awas not my purpose when I arrived among you to have engaged in any public or political discussion; but when called upon by a body of gentlemen so intelligent and respectable, coming from all parts of the State, and connected with the administration of public justice, I do not feel at liberty to withhold a full and frank expression of my opinion upon the subjects to which they have referred, and which now engross so large a share of the public at-

The points which I am requested to discuss are—

The points which I am requested to discuss are—
1st. The present condition and prospects of Kansas.
2d. The principles affirmed by the Supreme Court of
the United States in the Dred Scott case.
3d. The condition of things in Utah, and the appropriate remedies for existing evils.

Of the Kansas question but little need be said at the
present time. You are familiar with the history of the
question and my connexion with it. Subsequent reflection has strengthened and confirmed my convictions in
the soundness of the principles on which I acted, and the
correctness of the course I have felt it my duty to pursue upon that subject. Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to self through her delegates assembled in convention to form a constitution preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and prosperity now prevail throughout her befores. The law under which her delegates are about to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. There is every reason to hope and believe that the law will be fairly interpreted and impartially executed, so as to insure to every bona fule inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective franchise. If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall shoose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving 4 pro-slavery constitution vice of political leaders in distant. States, et al., most absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of Laying the free State democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people living under it, let the responsifulity rest on these who, for partisan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote. Upon them and upon the political party for whose benefit and under the direction of whose leaders they act, let the blame be whited for fastening upon the people of a new State institutions repugnant to their feelings and in violation of their wishes. The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject to no other limitation than that which the constitution of the United States imposes. The democratic party is determined to see the great fundamental principles of the organic act carried out in good faith. The present election law in Kansas is acknowledged to be fair and just, the rights of the voters are clearly defined, and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and serupulously protected. Hence, if the majority of the people of Kansas desire to have it a free State, (and we are told by the republican party that nine-tenths of the people of that Territory are free-State men.), there is no obstacle in the way of bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State by the votes and voice of her own people, and in conformity with the great principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, provided all the free-State men.) there is no obstacle in the way of bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State by the votes and voice of her own people, and in conformity with the great principles in accordance with their professions. If such is not the result, let the consequences be visited upon the heads of those whose policy it is to produce strife, anarchy, and bloodshed in Kansas, that their party gluiden the heart and strengthen the hopes of every friend of the Union, I have entire confidence.

friend of the Union, I have entire confidence.

The Kamas question being settled peacefully and satisfactorily, in accordance with the wishes of her own people, slavery agitation should be banished from the halls of Congress and cease to be an exciting element in our political struggles. Give fair play to that principle of self-government which recognises the right of the people of each State and Territory to form and regulate their own domestic britishings and sections state will be own domestic institutions, and sectional strife will be forced to give place to that fraternal feeling which ani-mated the fathers of the revolution, and made every citi-zen of every State of this glorious confederacy a member

of a common brotherhood.

That we are steadily and rapidly approaching that result, I cannot doubt, for the slavery issue has already alwindled down into the narrow limits covered by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. The moment that decision was pronounced, and before the opinions of the court could be published and read by the people, the newspader press in the interest of a powerful polytical party in this country began to pour forth torrents of abuse and misrepresentations, not only upon the decision, but upon the character and motives of the venerable Chief Justice and his illustrious associates on the bench. The upon the character and motives of the venerable Chief Justice and his illustrious associates on the bench. The character of Chief Justice Tuney and associate judges who concurred with him require no culogy—no vindication from me. They are endeared to the people of the United States by their eminent public services—venerated for their great learning, wisdom, and experience—and beloved for the spotless purity of their characters and their exemplary lives. The poisonous shafts of partisan malice will fall harmless at their feet, while their judicial decisions will stand in all future time a proud monument to their greatness, the admiration of the good and wise, and a rebuke to the partisans of faction and lawless violence. If, unfortunately, any considerable portion of the people of the United States shall so far forget their obligations to society as to allow the partisan leaders to array them in violent resistance to the final decision of the highest judicial tribunal on earth, it will become the duty of all the friends of order and constitutional government, without reference to past political differences, to organize themselves and marshal their forces under the glorious banner of the Union, in vindication of the constitution and the supremacy of the laws over the advocates of faction and the champions of violence. To preserve the constitution inviolate, and vindicate the supremacy of the laws, is the first and highest duty of every citizen of a free republic. The peculiar merit of our form of government over

the Supreme Court had dismissed the writ of error for want of jurisdiction, without first examining into and deciding the merits of the case, as they are now denounced and abused for not having done, the result would have been to remand Dred Scott and his children to perpetual slavery under the decisions which had already been pronounced by the supreme court of Missouri, as well as by the circuit court of the United States, without obtaining a decision on the merits of his case by the Supreme Court of the United States. Suppose Chief Justice Taney and his essociates had thus remanded Dred Scott and his children back to shavery on a plea in abatement or any mere technical point not touching the merits of the question, and without deciding whether under the constitution and laws, as applied to the facts of the case, Dred Scott was a free man or a slave, would they not have been denounced with increased virulence and bitterness, on the charge of having remanded Dred Scott to perpetual slavery without first examining the merits of his case and ascertaining whether he was a slave or not?

If the case had been disposed of in that way, who can doubt that such would have been hurled upon the devoted heads of those illustrious judges, with much more plausibility and show of fairness than they are now denounced for having decided the case fairly and honestly upon its merits?

The material and controlling points in the case—those

nounced for having decided the case tarry and nonestry upon its merits?

The material and controlling points in the case—those which have been made the subject of unmeasured abuse and denunciation—may be thus stated;

1st. The court decided that, under the constitution of the United States, a negro descended from slave parents is not, and cannot be, a citizen of the United States.

2d. That the act of the 6th of March, 1820, commonly

is not, and cannot be, a citizen of the United States.

2d. That the act of the 6th of March, 1820, commonly called the Missouri compromise act, was unconstitional and void before it was repealed by the Nebraska act, and consequently did not and could not have the legal effect of extinguishing a master's right to his slave in that Territory. While the right continues in full force under the guarantees of the constitution, and cannot be divested or alienated by an act of Congress, it necessarily remains a barren and a worthless right, unless sustained, protected, and enforced by appropriate police regulations and local legislation, prescribing adequate remedies for its violation. These regulations and remedies must necessarily depend entirely upon the will and wishes of the people of the 'intritory, as they can only be prescribed by the local legislatures. Hence the great principle of popular sovereignty and self-government is sustained and firmly established by the authority of this decision. Thus it appears that the only sin involved in the passage of the Kansas-Kolonisha act consists in the fact that it removed from the stallute-book an act of Congress which was unauthorized by the constitution of the United States, and void because passed without constitutional authority, and substituted in lieu of it that great fendamental principle of self-government which recognises the right of the people of each State and Territory to form and regulate their domestic institutions and internal affairs to suit themselves, in accordance with the constitution. [Applause.] The wisdom and provincy of the breasure have been sustained by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal on earth, and ratified and approved by the voice of the American people in the election of James Buchanan to the presidency of the United States upon that naked and distinct issue. I am willing to rest the vindication of the measure and my action in connexion with it upon that decision and that verdict of the the vindication of the measure and my action in con-nexion with it upon that decision and that verdict of the

nexion with it upon that decision and that variet of the American people. [Immense applause.]

Passing from this, I will proceed to the discussion of the main proposition decided by the court, which is, that under the constitution of the United States a negro descended from slave purents imported from Africa is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States.

We are told by the leaders of the republican or abolition party that this proposition is cruel, inhuman, and infamous, and should not be respected nor obeyed by any good citizen. In what does the objection consist? Wherein is the gruelty, the inhumanity, the infamy? It is supposed to consist in depriving the negro of citizenship, and consequently excluding him from the exercise of those rights and privileges which are enjoyed in common, and on terms of entire equality, by all American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized. They quote the Declaration of Independence, which says: "We held these trutts to be self-evident, that all men were CREATEN EQUAL," and insist that this language referred to and was intended to include negroes as well, as white near; that it was not intended to apply only to the white ace, but that it included the negroes and all other inferior races, and placed them on a feeting of entire and absolute equality with intended to apply only to the white race, but that it included the negroes and all other inferior races, and placed them on a footing of entire and absolute equality with white men, and that the battles of the revolution were fought in defence of the principle, and the foundations of this glorious republic were firmly planted on the immovable basis of the perfect equality of the races. Hence they argue that any law or regulation, whether under the authority of the State governments or that of the United States, in violation of this fundamental principle of negro equality with white men, is not only cruel, inhuman, and infunous, but is subversive of the foundations of the government itself, and therefore ought not to be respected or obeyed by any good citizen. If we grant the truth of their premises it would be vain to resist the force of their reasoning or the correctness of their conclusions. Indeed, we would be compelled, as honest men, to acknowledge and reasoning or the correctness of their conclusions. Indeed, we would be compelled, as honest men, to acknowledge and adopt the principle and carry it out in good faith in all our political action, by modifying or repealing any legal and constitutional provision in conflict with that principle. Let us examine and see what changes this principle would require in the constitution and have of this State as well as of the United States. Of course, it would instantly enancipate and set at liberty every slave in any State of this Union, and in every other place under the American flag, and within the jurisdiction of the federal constitution. Slavery being thus abolished, the same principle would compel us to strike from the constitution of Illinois the clause which denies to a negro, whether free or slave, the right to come and live among us, and in lieu of it to open the door for the three millions of emancipated slaves to enter and become citizens on an equality with ourselves. The principle would compel us to strike for it to open the door for the three millions of emancipated slaves to enter and become citizens on an equality with ourselves. The principle would compel us to strike the word "white" out of our constitution, and allow the negro to yoke on an equality with white men, and, of course, outvote us at the polls when they become a majority. The same principle would compel us to change the constitution so as to render a negro cligible to the legislature, to the bench, to the governorship, to Congress, to the presidency, and to all other places of honor, profit, or trust, on an equal footing with white men. When all these things shall have been done, and the principle of negro-equality shall have been fastised, if it will means what the republican or abolition party as sert it does mean, in declaring that an engro was created by the Almighty equal to a white man. If their interpretation of the Declaration of Independence be correct, and the principle of the Declaration of the Declaration of Independence as they understant the Declaration of Independence as they understant the Declaration of Independence as they understant the Declaration of Independence as the

The treaty of peace acknowledging and confirming the independence of the United States was made and signed on behalf of Great Britain of the one part and of the thirteen staveholding States on the other.

The constitution of the United States, under which we now live so happily and have grown so great and powerful, and which we all profess to cherish and venerate, was formed, adopted, and put in operation by the people of twelve slaveholding States and one free State, slavery having disappeared from Massachusetts about that time under the operation of the great fundamental principle of self-government, which recognises the right of each State and colony to regulate its own domestic and local affairs.

In view of these incontrovertible facts, can

State and colony to regulate its own domestic and local affairs.

In view of these incontrovertible facts, can any same man believe that the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the heroes who fought the battles of the revolution, and the sages who laid the foundation of our complex system of federal and State governments, intended to place the negro race on an equal footing with the white race? If such had been their purpose, would they not have abolished slavery and converted every negro into a citizen on the day on which they put forth the Declaration of Independence? Did they do it? Did any of the thicker, States abolish slavery—much less place the negro on an equality with the white man during the whole revolutionary stringgle? History records the emphatic answer, no. Not one of the original States abolished slavery during the revolution, nor has any one of them at any time since extended to the African race all the rights and privileges of citizenship on terms of entire equality with the white man.

No one can vindicate the character, pucifyes, and conduct of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, except upon the hypothesis that they referred to the white race alone, and not to the African, when they declared all men to have been created equal—that they were speaking of British subjects on this continent being equal to British subjects born and residing in Great Britain—that they were entitled to the same inalienatele rights, and among them were caumerated life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The declaration was adopted for the purpose of justifying the colonists in the eyes of the civilized world in withdrawing their allegiance from the British crown, and dissolving their connexion with the mother country. In this point of view the Declaration of Independence is in perfect harmony with all the events of the revolution, and the line of policy pursued under the articles of confederation, and the principles imbodied and established in the sederal conscitation. The history of the t

treated as such. The safe rule upon that subject I apprehend to be this, that the African race should be allowed to exercise all the rights and privileges which they are capable of enjoying consistent with the welfare of the community in which they reside, and that under our form of government the people of each State and Territory must be allowed to determine for themselves the nature and extent of those privileges. [Applause.]

The whole history of our country clearly shows that our fathers acted on this principle, not only in promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, but in laying the foundations and creeting the superstructure of our complex system of federal and State governments. Whoever will take the pains to examine the journals of the Continental Congress will find that nearly every colony, before it would authorize its delegates to assent to a declaration of independence, placed on ranged an express condition, reserving to itself the sole and exclusive right of regulating its own internal affairs and domestic con-

he inhabitants would conform to the constitution and laws, and prove themselves worthy, respectable, and law-abiding citizens. If we are permitted to place credence in the tumors and reports from that country, and it must be admitted that they have increased and strengthened and assumed consistency and plausibility by each suc-ceeding mail,) seven years' experience has disclosed a state of facts entirely different from that which was sup-

state of facts entirely different from that which was sup-posed to exist when Utah was organized. These rumors and reports would scan to justify the belief that the fol-lowing facts are susceptible of proof:

1st. That nine-tenths of the inhabitants are aliens by birth, who have refused to become naturalized, or to take the oath of allegiance, or to do any other act recognising

the oath of allegiance, or to do any other act recognising
the government of the United_States as the peramount
authority in that Territory.

2d. That all the inhabitants, whether native or alien
born, known as Mormons, (and they constitute the
whole people of the Territory) are bound by horrid oaths
and terrible penalties to recognisa and maintain the authority of Brigham Young, and the government of which
he is the head, as paramount to that of the United States,
in civil as well as religious affairs; and that they will, in
due time, and under the direction of their leaders, use all
means in their power to subvert the government of the

due time, and under the direction of their leaders, use all means in their power to subvert the government of the United States and resist its authority.

3d. That the Mormon government, with Raigham Young at its head, is now forming alliances with the Indian tribes of Utah and adjoining territories, stimulating the Indians to acts of hostility, and organizing bands of his own followers, under the name of "Danites or Destroying Angels," to presecute a system of robbery and murder upon American citizens who support the authority of the United States, and denounce the infamous and disgusting practices and institutions of the Mormon government.

prove true, they will establish the fact that the inhabit-ants of Utah, as a community, are outlaws and alien ene-mies, unfit to exercise the right of self-government under the organic act, and unworthy to be admitted into the the organic act, and unworthy to be admitted into th Union as a State when their only object in seeking admis

debauchery and infamy. [Applause.]
Under this view of the subject, I think it is the duty
of the President, as I have no doubt it is his fixed purpose,
to remove Brigham Young and all his followers from
office, and to fill their places with bold, able, and true

when the authentic evidence shall arrive, if it shall establish the facts which are believed to exist, it will be come the duty of Congress to apply the kmile and cuit out this loathsome, disgusting ulcer. [Applause.] No temporating policy—no half way measure—will then answer. It has been supposed by those who have not thought deeply upon the subject that an act of Congress prohibiting murder, cobbery, polygamy, and other crimes, with appropriate penalties for these officiess, would afford adequate remedies for all the enormities complained of. Suppose such a law to be on the statute-book, and I believe they have a criminal code, providing the usual punishments for the entire catalogue of crimes, according to the usages of all civilized and Christian countries, with the exception of polygamy, which is practised under the sanction of the Mormon church, but is neither prohibited nor authorized by the laws of the Territory.

Suppose, I repeat, that (inagress should pass a law prescribing a criminal code, and punishme polygamy knong other offences, what effect would it have—what good would it do? Would you call on twenty-three grandjurymen with twenty-three wives each to find a bill of indictment against a poor, miscrable wretch for having two wives? [Cheers and laughter.] Would you rely upon twelve petit jurors with twelve wives each to convict the same loathsome wretch for having two wives? [Continued applause.] Would you expect a grand jury com-

Continental Congress will find that nearly every colony, before it would authorize its delegates to assent to a declaration of independence, piaced on reaccil an express condition, reserving to liself the sole and exclusive right of regulating its own internal affairs and demestic concerns, and local police, without the interference of the general Congress, or of any other State or colony. The battles of the revolution were all fought in defence of this principle, and the constitution of the linited States was formed and adopted for the purpose of perpetuating it in all time to come; at the same time it combined all the people of the Union in one confederace with certain specific of the Union in one confederace with certain specific price of the Union in one confederace with certain specific price is a confederace with certain specific price in the contract of the Union in one confederace with certain specific price is a confederace with certain specific price in the contract of the Union in one confederace with certain specific price in the contract of the contract of the Union in one confederace with certain the contract of the Union of the U of a Gentile? No. If there is any truth in the reports we receive from Utah, Congress may pass what laws it chooses, but you can never rely upon the local tribunals and juries to punish crimes committed by Mormons in that Territory. Some other and more effectual remedy must be devised and applied. In my opinion, the first step should be the absolute and unconditional repeal of the organic act—blotting the territorial government out of existence—upon the ground that they are alien enemies and outlaws, denying their allegiance and defying the authority of the United States. [Immense applause.]

The territorial government once abolished, the country would revert to its primitive condition prior to the act of 1850, "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States," and should be placed under the operation of the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1790, and the various acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, "providing for the punishment of crimes against the United States within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine or any order track or distributed to contrary, un sequence of the factor core the selection of features, and explained in some of the control of t

must be governed in harmony with it. So if land be purchased for a mint, it must be governed under the power to coin momey; or, if purchased for a post office, it must be governed under the power to coin momey; or, if purchased for a post office, it must be governed under the power to regulate commerce; or for a court-house, under the judiciary power. In short, the clause of the constitution under which any land or territory belenging to the United States must be governed is imdicated by the object for which it was acquired and the purpose to which it is dedicated. So long, therefore, as the organic act of Utah shall remain in force, setting apart that country for a new State, and pledging the faith of the United States to receive it into the Union so soon as it should have the requisite population, we are bound to extend to it all the rights of self-government, agreeably to the clause of the constitution providing for the admission of new States. Hence the necessity of repealing the organic act, with drawing the pledge of admission, and placing it under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in order that persons and property may be protected and justice administered, and crimes punished under the laws prescribed by Congress in such cases.

While the power of Congress to repeal the organic act and abolish the territorial government eannot be denied, the question may aview whother we possess the moral right of exercising the power, after the charter has been once granted, and the local government enganized under its provisions. This is a grave question; one which should not be decided hashily, nor under the influence of passion or prejudice. In my opinion, I am frea to say, there is no moral right to repeal the organic act of a Territory, and abolish the government organized under it, unless the inhabitants of that Territory, as a community, have done such acts as amount to a forfeiture of all rights under it, such as becoming alien enemies, outdaws, disavowing their allegiance, or resisting

of the President, as I may be considered and the fighth of the places with bold, able, and true alleged to be perpetrated daily in that Territory, under the direction of Brigham Young and his confederates, and to use all the distinction of Brigham Young and his confederates, and to use all the distinction of Brigham Young and his confederates, and to use all the military force necessary to protect the officers in the distinction of the Utah question, he evils and the remedy—upon the military force necessary to protect the officers in the distinction of the protect of the Utah question, he evils and the remedy—upon the facts as they have reached used are supposed to be substantially correct. If officers the and anthentic evidence shall arrive, if it shall cannot be deady to conform my action to the real facts as they shall be found to exist. I have no such pride of opinion as well independent of the Utah question, and the remedy—upon the substantially correct. If officers the and anthentic evidence shall arrive, if it shall easily to conform my action to the real facts as they have no such pride of opinion as will induce me to persever in an error one moment after this loathsome, disgnasting aleer. [Applause.] No temporalize policy—no half way measure will then answer policy on half way measure will then answer be deeply upon the subject that an act of Congress prohibiting murder, robbery, polygamy, and other cringes, with ing murder, robbery, polygamy, and other cringes, with an anomalism of the distinction of the distance of the Utah question—in evils and the ediged to be substantially correct. If office the the substantially correct. If office the substantially corrects are they have reached up the remedy—upon the subject to exist, it will be found to exist. I have no such pride of opinion as will have been substantially corrects. If office, the s

[The speaker closed amid immense applause, and thro hearty cheers were given for Douglas, and repeated.]

ATTEMPT TO STOP A BALLHOUDT TRAIN.—In Macomb, Illipole, a day or two since, a railroad train crippled a cow
accidentally, whereupon the next time the train arrived
the mayor, sheriff, and an excited crowd of people, who
evidently did not know that the corporation was the responsible party in the case, set about arresting the engineer. Accordingly, the sheriff and his immediate posse,
sprang into the tender, but they had hardly said five
words when the engineer turned on the gream and rang
the bell, and away went the train at a 1.35 speed. At
the next station the railroad employees outnumbered
them, and they were forced to return; but the engineer,
finding a substitute, went back and surrendered himself.
Before the train had reached Macomb a bar of iron was
found across the track and removed; polyabably placed
there with a view of securing the stoppage of the train
and aiding in the arrest. Efforts are being made to discover the secundrel who laid down the bar, with the view
of making an example of him, even if he turn out to be
a municipal dignitary. ATTEMPT TO STOP A RAILBOAD TRAIN. - In Macomb, III

A London oysterman can tell the age of his flock to a A London oysterman can tell the age of his flock to a nicety. The age of an oyster is not to be faund out by looking into its mouth. It bears its years upon its back. Everybody who has handled an oyster shell must have observed that it seemed as if it was composed of succes-sive layers of plates overlapping each other. These are technically called "shoots," and each of them ankes a technically called 'shoots,' and each of them tankes a year's growth, so that by counting them we can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the time of its maturity the shoots are regular and successive, but after that time become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more thickened and bulky. Judging from the great thickness to which oyster shells have attained, this mollark is causable if left to the return decrease.

WASHINGTON CITY

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1857

43 Mr. Howar M. Lewes, Monigomery, Alabama, is our is our general travelling agent, assisted by WM. H. Wein, Jose 1586, Jano Bessino, J. Hammir, R. S. Jarrs, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. 1888, S. W. Wilke, WH. L. Watterson, Arex, H. Calless, D. K. 118, Rev. P. Swais, T. Asunan, and P. Davis.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SPEECH

We redeem the promise made in our last issue laying before our readers this morning a full rer of the speech delivered by Judge Douglas at Su field, Illinois, on the 12th instant. High as pub expectation has been raised by the sketch which ha already been published of this remarkable effort one of the most powerful and original minds of country, that expectation will be more than realis by a careful perusal of the speech as prepared the press by the distinguished author himse Wherever it has been read it has produced a vi deep sensation, and we fully agree with our conperaries of the West in their unqualified commend tions of its lucid statements, vigorous thoughts, ar powerful arguments

POPULATION OF CHINA.

The uncertainty with which we speak of the popul lation of the Celestial Empire arises from the fathat the only reliable data on the subject are derive from sources so ancient that they possess but liftl interest. The Courrier des Elats Unis of the 18th in stant has an interesting article on the subject, from which we learn that when the English, at the time o the attack upon Canton under Admiral Seymour, en tered the palace of the viceroy, they found, among other curious objects, a book similar to those pub lished by the French government on the custom (Tableau General,) on foreign commerce, or upon an other branch of the public service. This book, pel lished in the Chinese language at the imperial print. ing office at Pekin, was entitled "View of the Population of China and its colonies, according to the census taken by order of the Sublime Es peror Hien-Foung, and in the fourth year of his reign, 1852. The Emperor Hien-Foung is the present reigning monarch, and the census which he ther ordered is more recent by thirty-two years than that executed under the reign of Kia-King. During this period the population of China has considerably in creased. In 1815 it amounted to 371,000,000; in 1855 it went up to 396,000,000; and there is no exaggeration in fixing the number in 1857 at 400,000, 000. There is, says the above journal, in this en piro an agglomeration of population of which no dea can be given. The province of Kian-Sor contains 37,900,000 souls; that of Gau-Huvuy, 34,000,000; Klang-Si has 30,000,000; Chang-Toung 29,000,000; Tehy-Li, 28,000,000; Hoope, 27,000 000; Ho-Nau, 23,500,000. There are in the different provinces several cities with a population

numerous villages containing 25,500 souls. This excess of population engenders the devastating organizations which are continually pillaging the country, and creates those fearful swarms of in dividuals without home or resting-place who are ever ready for adventure, and prove the scourge of the large cities on the coast. There is no country in the world where contempt for human life is carried to such revolting extremes, of which no other proof is needed than the fact that some years since the Mandarin governors of the provinces of Tchy-Li, of Kiang-Son, of Chang-Toung, and of Tche-Kiang, in order to check in some measure the increase of population, commanded the poorer classes to drown their infants in twenty-four hours after their birth. This revolting order was carried into execution.

varying from 500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants, and

The proportion between the two sexes in China is advantageously developed; and, as there is no country in the world in which the women are more "fecondes it follows that the population, instead of being checked or diminished, will continue to increase in a progression undefined by all the known laws of

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAR OLINA.

The accounts, public and private, from North Carolina, in relation to the pending canvass in that State, are of a character to justify the most sanguine expectation in regard to the result of the August elections. If the delegation from North Carolina in the next Congress is not entirely democratic, it will not be for the want of exertions on the part of a democracy that appear to be animated with the conviction that an overwhelming victory is to be the reward of their patriotic labors. The Raleigh Standard, in its last issue, says :

and, in its last issue, says;

"We had barely time in our last to amounce that S. E.
Williams, esq., was a candidate for Congress in the fifth
district of this State. Our ticket is now full, and there
are but three of the eight districts that even our opponents claim to be doubtful. The other five are certain
for the democrats, and we have not much doubt about
the first and sixth districts, in which Messas. Shaw and

for the democrates, and we have not much doubt about the first and sixth districts, in which Messrs. Shaw and Scales are the democratic candidates. All our advices from these districts are cheering. Know-nothingism is weak, and continues to grow weaker; while democracy is strong and keeps strengthening. Our oppenents in those districts seem to fight without hope. The opposition press is either cold and dispirited, or bitter and malignant, as if despair had rendered it desperate. Gov. Bragg and Mr. Ruchanan carried both these districts last fall, and we believe they are reserved for democratic triumphs in August next.

"The fifth, or Guilford district, is doubtful; but with two know-nothing candidates there we have hopes of the election of Mr. Williams. We learn that he will canvass the district thoroughly. He is an able speaker, and his speeches before the people will have their effect. Let the democrats and old line whige of that district—let all who are opposed to know-nothing plug-ugly riots, all who condemn the bloodshed and conflagration that has followed in the track of know-nothingism as surely as sline marks the trail of the scrpent, ally to the support of Williams, and indignantly vote down the know-nothing party and its candidates. Let North Carolina present an undivided front to the foe, and a united voice in support of the firm, honest, and upright old man who now occupies the presidential chair. He who leans on know-nothingism will find it a black-republican reed that will piere his side, or a slender water-weed, grown in darkness, in which there is no support.

"The re-election of Messra. Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Craige, and Clingman admits not of a doubt. Let democracy put forth all its energies for Messra. Shaw, Scales, and Williams in their respective districts, and there is a strong probability that we shall sweep the State, and leave not a vestige of 'Sam' to tell the story of his defeat."

A letter from Marbourg, under date of May 26, published in the Gazette d'Augsbourg, says: "The marriage ring of Martin Luther has been found. It is a plain ring, ornamented with a cross and the instruments of our Saviour's passion in rubies. On the outward side is the following inscription : D. Martino Luthero Catharina a Bora."